

THE SUN DUE TO SHINE TO-DAY

BUT IT WON'T BE EXACTLY HOT FOR A WHILE YET.

Storms have taken to going to sea south of us instead of north of us—But what is all this to do with the weather in Monroe County in 1816?

It will be fair to-day and slightly warmer if the weather man is right, and cheerful sunshine is promised; but after a microscopic examination of the chart which keeps tab on low and high pressure areas, storm speeds and such matters, he was unable to find anywhere a hint of a hot wave. It isn't likely, either, that the sunshine promised for to-day will last for long, because there are bunches of low pressure areas in the Southwest which, moving rapidly eastward and going out to sea south of us instead of north of us as they usually do, are the very indications because they attract cold air from the high pressure areas in the north. That in the main is the local weather man's explanation of the tough weather New York has been getting for weeks. Sun spots are merely under suspicion.

No cold weather records were broken in New York yesterday, but the worst of June records was tied. On June 6, 1878, and on June 7, 1879, the mercury sagged to 47 degrees. That was exactly the temperature here yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. There were many warmer spots in Canada. At Quebec it was 54 degrees above zero in the coldest hour and at Montreal 52. The coldest spot in the whole country yesterday was in the Yellowstone Park, where the mercury recorded 31. The weather man's chart showed that the temperature yesterday morning was below seasonal average in nearly every State in the Union, and considerably below the seasonal average of the northern half of the country.

Backed up against the radiator in his office on the twentieth floor of 100 Broadway, the weather man found consolation yesterday in the reminiscences of Miss Minerva Nichols of North Main street, in the village of Churchville, Monroe county, New York.

From a diary in the possession of her family, the spinster obtained notes on the condition of the weather in 1816 and sent a glow of comparative warmth all over western New York by an interview with a Churchville reporter. June of 1816 was a month of ice and desolation. Corn was killed in August. Snow fell throughout that summer. Blazing fires and winter wraps were a necessity, Miss Nichols said. "All nature was dead in sabbie hie. Men and women became frigid and benumbed, and the heat of the sun had become exhausted. Ministers took the phenomenon for the text of their sermons, while fanatics seized the opportunity to form religious organizations."

January of 1816 was mild, so mild that people allowed their fires to go out. A severe cold snap came in February, but soon passed away. March had no unusually high temperature, but April was the advance guard of the strange freak in temperature. May was a bitter disappointment. Buds came out but so did the frost, and in one night laid all vegetation in a blackened waste. Corn was killed and the fields had to be made ready for another planting. Ice of the thickness of half an inch formed on Black Creek.

June, the month of roses, was that year a month of ice and desolation. The oldest inhabitant was surprised, for never before had the thermometer sunk so low in these latitudes in the last month of spring. Frost, ice and snow were common. Almost every green thing was killed and various kinds of fruit were nearly all destroyed. One day snow fell to a depth of three inches.

July was accompanied by frost and ice and those who celebrated the glorious Fourth not wisely but too well found an abundance of ice handy for immediate use next morning. That month Indian corn was destroyed in all but the most favored localities and but a small quantity escaped. In August the farmers were doomed to disappointment. The midsummer month was as possible more cheerless than the days that had already passed. Ice formed even thicker than it had the month before and corn was so badly frozen that it was cut for fodder. Almost every green plant was frozen. What little corn ripened in the unexposed States was worth almost its weight in silver, and farmers were compelled to provide themselves with corn grown in 1815 for the seed they used in the spring planting of 1817. The seed cost \$5 a bushel.

The last month of summer, was ushered in bright and warm, and for two weeks the almost frozen people began to thaw out. It was the mildest weather of the year, but just as the inhabitants began to appreciate it old Boreas and old Jack Frost came along and whitened and hardened everything in their path. On the 18th ice formed to a quarter of an inch thick, and winter clothing that had been laid away for a few days was again brought out, and wrapped around shivering humanity.

October kept up the reputation of its predecessors, according to Miss Nichols's account, and so did November, while December turned out to be the mildest month of the year. Breadstuffs went up to an unheard of price and it was impossible to obtain for table use what the common vegetables and fruits were needed for food. Flour sold in the cities for \$18 a barrel.

"I'm very glad," said Forecaster Emery, "that I read that. It makes one feel more comfortable."

WEATHER SHARPS PUZZLED

And They Can Hold Out No Hope for Seasonable Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Uncle Sam's weather experts are up in the air over present climatic conditions. They do not know the direct cause of the cold spell in April and May, which threatens to continue uninterruptedly throughout the summer, but they are fully advised as to the immediate provocation for the temperature that promises to put the summer resorts out of business and inflict irreparable damage on the crops of the land. It was and is due to an abnormal distribution of barometric pressure and nothing else.

"What about the report that the 'april' was caused by the globe being jolted out of its course?" one of the weather experts was asked to-day.

"Toolish," he replied.

"Now about conditions in the moon or

the other planets—have they had anything to do with it?"

"No!" thundered the expert, one eye taking in a barometer near by and the other resting on the lowering clouds. "To tell the truth, young man, we're flabbergasted—clean flabbergasted—and the worst of it all is," he continued in a voice choked with emotion, "we are held personally responsible by thousands of idiots throughout the country."

"Now I'll tell you the direct cause of the abnormal weather of May and April," he said, "but what's behind it we don't know. Nobody knows. It's just one of the problems of meteorology that we are now trying to solve. The abnormal weather in May and April was due, as I said, to the distribution of barometric pressure. During these two months the pressure has been unusually high in the northern latitudes, and unusually low in the southern latitudes. The natural result was an abnormal, unequal distribution of pressure, causing an inflow of the northern and colder winds from the north to the south. The pressure always flows from the high toward the low; and in this case the barometer being low in the South and high in the North we thus account for the unusual prevalence of cold winds in the south. Don't ask what caused the high pressure in the North, for I don't know. We are studying the distribution of pressure over the entire hemisphere, and when we find out about it you will be advised."

"A good many people think that solar conditions may be responsible for the recent brand of weather. We have records of solar conditions for the last fifty or sixty years. They were taken after very elaborate and painstaking comparisons made with terrestrial weather conditions. The results have been negative largely. They teach us nothing that illuminates the present day climatic puzzle. Among other things it is recognized that the moon has a slight effect upon barometrical pressure. It is too slight, however, to effect any changes in the weather. A great many people know that the changes of seasons are due to astronomical causes, and of course they jump to the conclusion that the explanation of the present dot-blasted weather is simple. We're up against it good and hard, and when asked to tell all about present conditions as a reply that we can't do so people want to know why in blazes France is paying a million dollars a year to maintain a weather bureau."

The attention of the weather man was directed to the fact that it was cold and wet last week, that it was cold to-day and that it might be cold next week or continue unseasonable throughout the year.

"You know what has happened," he said. "As to what is in store for us I make no predictions. We might have said in the middle of May that the cold spell would not continue another week, but we didn't, and we are not prepared to make any guesses as to how long present conditions will continue."

GALE POUNDS SLOOP 36 HOURS.

Then Five Young Jerseymen, Helpward Bound, Reach Three Brooklyns.

A party of North Hudson young men, consisting of Edward Groth, paying teller of the Third National Bank of Jersey City, and his brother Emil, sons of ex-Mayor Emil Groth of Union Hill; Frank Hetzel, Joseph D. Morris and Eugene Hipp, left Weehawken on Saturday afternoon in the 44 foot auxiliary sloop Mary B., carrying a 12 horse-power gasoline engine, for a trip to the fishing banks. They were caught in the storm off Sandy Hook and were obliged to drop anchor.

For thirty-six hours the sloop was at the mercy of the gale. The waves washed the deck every few minutes and the young men at times had to hang on with both hands to keep from going overboard.

The quietest started for home yesterday morning and on their way up they rescued three members of the naval reserves, who were in a yawl, had been tied to a striped buoy off Sandy Hook since Saturday night. The sloop towed the yawl to Fifty-third street, South Brooklyn, and the naval reserve men went ashore tired, wet and hungry.

In the meanwhile the families of the Jerseymen had sent telephone messages to various points along the coast for information concerning the sloop, which had been expected to return to Weehawken Sunday evening. The first news from the fishing party reached ex-Mayor Groth in Union Hill at noon. It came from the naval reserve men in South Brooklyn and explained that the Mary B., with all safe on board, was then on her way home. The sloop got in early in the afternoon.

Edward Groth said last night that he and his friends neglected to ask the names of the three men in the yawl. He understood that they lived in Brooklyn.

STARVING HIMSELF TO DEATH.

The Self-Confessed Murderer of the Only Brother Refuses to Take Food.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 3.—Constantly under guard of watchmen and with no opportunity of doing himself bodily harm, Charles H. Rogers, the self-confessed murderer of the Only Brothers, who is in the jail awaiting trial, is slowly starving himself to death. With the exception of a little milk a day, Rogers has taken no food or nourishment for a week, and the effect on his flesh is very noticeable, he being but a shadow of his former self. Unless he consents to partake of food a physician will in all probability be called in and food forced into his stomach in order to keep him alive.

Rogers sleeps most of the time and awakes jerking continuously. He has an occasional spasm when he gives vent to an outburst of profanity over his present condition. He appears to be reconciled to his guards and has made no further attempt to attack them.

CUFF'S COAT FOUND ON BRIDGE.

Old Detective's Son Had Not Been at Home For a Week.

The police of the Alexander avenue station reported last night that they had found a coat on the Second Avenue bridge over the Harlem River with several letters and other papers in the pockets bearing the name and address Edward J. Cuff of 111 East Fifty-third street.

Cuff was last seen at the East Fifty-third street address, his home, on Monday of last week. According to his aunt, who keeps house for him and his father, Cuff is a draughtsman in the office of District Attorney Jerome. His father, John P. Cuff, was for many years a detective sergeant, some of the time attached to Jerome's office also. The younger Cuff was unmarried.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch last night the night famous—Ad.

POLAND SHIPPING HOUSE OPENED JUNE 1.

Thirty-second street, New York. Conditions improved. Poland shipping office, 110 1/2 W. 4th St. N. Y. C.

Now about conditions in the moon or

ADVANCES FROM BUCKET SHOPS

THEY HANKER FOR CONNECTIONS WITH THE CONSOLIDATED.

"You Don't Get In," Says President Budd, But There Are Members of the Exchange Who Have Some Hankerings of Their Own for the Exchange Business.

Very nearly all of the bucket shops in the Eastern States are endeavoring to secure connections with the Consolidated Exchange. Massachusetts has just made the business a felony and Pennsylvania has followed with quite as drastic a law which will become effective in a few days. And since Philadelphia and Boston are the principal centers of the bucket shop business, most of the big string operated in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts must either quit or form an exchange connection.

Some of the bucket shop men have applied direct for membership in the Consolidated Exchange. By far the greater number—200 of them at least—have endeavored to accomplish the same result by forming wire connections with Consolidated Exchange houses. The latter relationship would answer all the purposes of exchange membership and the management has been compelled to make a thorough investigation of the matter to ascertain just how stoutly members repel the advances of the bucket shop men.

"The Consolidated Exchange," said Ogden D. Budd, the president, yesterday, "is as aggressively opposed to bucket shop practices as any other organization in the country. Its rules prescribe severe penalties for bucketing of orders and it may be taken for granted that it will not relax the enforcement of them a particle to secure the business offered by the bucket shop people. The exchange heartily approves of the anti-bucket shop legislation and will do everything in its power to bring about enforcement of the new laws. It will neither tolerate bucketing of orders nor admit to membership directly or indirectly men who have become known as keepers of bucket shops."

The new legislation, however, offers the finest opportunity the exchange has ever had to secure new business. I have advised our members generally to open offices in the cities where the bucket shops have flourished and conduct in a legitimate manner the business that has come to those institutions. Most of the orders are small lot orders and naturally should seek execution on the Consolidated Exchange, which handles such orders. The aggregate amount of the business done by the bucket shops is very large and if our members can secure a fair portion of it the business of our exchange will be greatly increased."

Mr. Budd did not approve a scheme whereby Consolidated Exchange houses might take over the business of bucket shops, with their wire connections and other appurtenances, under the "Go and sin no more" idea. He was very much opposed, he said, to taking into the exchange the business of any branch of the bucket shop syndicate or the formation of any connection with them whatever. But on this point, it became known, there is a wide difference of opinion among members of the exchange.

Many of the members believe that the exchange should not refuse connection with well established bucket shop houses which have always made good to customers, provided, of course, that these houses transmit all orders for execution on the floor of the exchange. There are, however, some men say, in every city of New England and other Eastern States that have the reputation of executing their orders. A powerful faction favors admission of these houses to connection with the exchange.

It seemed to be the impression among members of the exchange yesterday that many such houses would be taken in one way or another. No formal action in regard to it has yet been taken and it is possible that none will be taken. President Budd said that the rules of the exchange over failure to execute orders and insisted that the operations of all new branches opened by members would be subjected to close scrutiny in case the new branches were formerly conducted as bucket shops.

The enactment of the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts statutes, it is believed, will bring about the early dissolution of the syndicate known as the Consolidated Exchange. The principal members of this syndicate, a man who has made a close investigation of the bucket shop game said yesterday, are Randolph & Co. of Philadelphia, J. J. Flannigan, doing business under the style of J. J. Quinlan & Co., Boston; Johnny Mack, with his Municipal Telegraph Company of Albany; Preusser & Co. of Albany and Jersey City and the Stock, Train and Provision Company of Jersey City. The last concern is dominated by Frank Loring, a brother of Dan Loring of the notorious Fund W scheme in Philadelphia.

Every one of these concerns has a long string of branches, the branches getting most of the business and receiving only a commission on the orders. The main offices in all these cases are understood to have taken the risk on the orders. The branches are connected with the main houses by private wires in most cases and the wire connections alone have involved a very heavy outlay. Al Adams's firm, M. J. Sage & Co., for instance, paid \$60,000 a year for its wire connections with branch houses.

It is estimated that the aggregate of orders received by the bucket shops in the country is about equal to the total executed on the New York Stock Exchange. The management of the Consolidated Exchange appreciates this fact and wants to get the business. It was the consensus among brokers yesterday that the utmost caution would be required if the Consolidated Exchange was to get the game and escape the name.

SCHOOLS CLOSED BECAUSE OF COLD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Twenty public schools had to be shut down to-day on account of the cold weather.

Some time ago the Board of Education, thinking that the mild weather had usually prevailed in June would be on time, ordered the heating apparatus removed from the schools to be cleaned and repaired.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Prepared from selected Vanilla beans, warranted.

GREY'S BEAR SPRING WATER.

"It's purity has made it famous."

Now about conditions in the moon or

HARRY HAMLIN KILLED

His Auto Smashes Into a Farmer's Buggy and He Is Thrown Out—His Neck Broken.

BUFFALO, June 3.—Harry Hamlin, son of the famous horseman, Cioero J. Hamlin, was killed on the Williamsville pike near the Buffalo Country Club late this afternoon.

Hamlin was seated behind his chauffeur in his big French touring car and smashed into a farmer's buggy. The buggy was smashed into kindling wood, the horse was cut to pieces, the farmer was thrown out and badly hurt, and a small boy who was with him was mortally injured, his skull being fractured and both legs broken.

With Hamlin in the car were Tony Gavin, a Buffalo policeman, who went to the Spanish war with the Roosevelt Rough Riders; a carriage washer from the Hamlin stables; and the chauffeur. They were bound for a roadhouse eighteen miles out, where automobile parties go to dine. Mrs. Hamlin in another machine was further out on the pike.

The accident happened at a bend in the road. The chauffeur, who was driving, says he was running under control and at about 20 miles an hour. Two cars out on a testing trip had just passed at high speed, leaving a great cloud of dust. The buggy was in the midst of this cloud when the Hamlin car smashed into it, head first. The chauffeur involuntarily swerved to the left, went over the ditch and hit the ties of the trolley track. Here Hamlin was thrown. He landed on his head and his neck was broken. The automobile, one wheel off, ploughed back into the road, the engine still going, and stopped 100 feet away in the middle of the road. The wreck of the buggy was strewn behind. The three men left in the car were not hurt much.

Hamlin was very well known here, in Newport and New York. Lately his greatest delight was driving a high power car at breakneck speed and at all hours, day and night. He has been the defendant in many damage accidents because of his reckless driving. Yesterday the constable of the township in which the accident occurred was lying in wait for him and expected to arrest him for speeding. After the accident he did arrest the chauffeur.

RIOT FOR FREE FARMS

Turbulent Scenes About Prince Albert Land Office—Penalty of Gallantry.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., June 3.—The rush for Doukhobor homesteads developed into a free fight outside the land office to-day. From early Saturday morning and all through the night thirty men sat on cold stone steps, and morning found them weak and weary, unable to resist the rush of a party who had slept and eaten and who forced them from their position. In the struggle some of those who had spent the night on the steps went through the glass panes of the door and others fought until the mounted police restored order.

When the office should have been opened the steps were held by the city police and a platoon of mounted police, who used fists and batons to keep the steps clear. Another mounted policeman rode his horse onto the sidewalk.

"There were many women in the crowd and some reached the steps, but they were thrown down without ceremony. Eventually the Rev. Dr. McDougall, and the Dominion land agent climbed through the broken window unavailingly, addressed the mob, which numbered some hundreds, although there were but ten homesteads available in the township to-day.

Mrs. Jessie Harper of Westbourne, a widow, is heroine of the land rush to date. Although over 70 years old she stood at the side of the door opposite to that officially recognized as the file having undoubted priority. Mrs. Harper flung herself against the stream of men passing through the door trying to work into position. She tried again and again, but the men seeking homes for their families were not sentimental, and she was long unable to jostle any one who would give her precedence. At last she found a man with a soft heart, who allowed her to precede him. The crowd cheered lustily when the old woman triumphantly passed through the door to obtain a free farm. She fled on the very quarter sought for by the man who gave her his place.

ANOTHER ROMANCE AT CORNELL

Engagement of Prof. Burr to Miss Mattie A. Martin, a Former Pupil, Announced.

ITHACA, June 3.—Another romance at Cornell University became known to-day when the engagement of Prof. George Lincoln Burr to Miss Mattie Alexander Martin was announced to the friends of the couple. Prof. Burr is 50 years old. He fell in love with the charms of Miss Martin, whom he has known and studied with for several years.

Prof. Burr is at the head of the department of medieval history. Miss Martin was graduated from Cornell in 1902, but returned to take her master's degree and later to specialize in history, philosophy and political science. It was while engaged in this work that she became known to the professor and the courtship began. Miss Martin's home is in Dublin, Ireland.

Prof. Burr was graduated from Cornell in 1881. After several years of study abroad he returned to become secretary to Andrew D. White and later became instructor of history and then a full professor. He is also librarian of the President White Library and is an editor and publisher of many works of historical interest. He was the historical expert of the Venezuelan commission appointed by President Cleveland. He is a brother of William H. Burr, the noted New York engineer.

THE POPE HONORS EDITOR BOK

Orders Degree of LL. D. to Be Conferred Upon "Ladies Home Journal" Man.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. Rome, June 3.—The Pope has conferred, on behalf of the Order of Augustine Fathers, the honorary degree of LL. D. to be conferred upon Edward Bok of Philadelphia for "signal services in journalism and moral ethics" at the College of Villanova.

Mr. Bok is editor of the Ladies Home Journal of Philadelphia. Villanova College is located just outside of Philadelphia and its commencement this year occurs on June 16. The college conferred a similar honor upon ex-President Cleveland two years ago.

Inspection of Brooklyn Tunnel Ordered. Because of the published reports about defects in the Brooklyn rapid transit tunnel Mayor McClellan has directed Chief Engineer Nelson P. Lewis of the Board of Estimate to make a personal inspection of the two tubes through which trains will be run to Brooklyn.

EVERY SENATOR IS AFFECTED

THOROUGH REDISTRICTING OF UP-STATE DISTRICTS.

John Raines Is Not So Disturbed That He Cannot Come Back—Brackett Has a District That He Can Control—Senators to Caucus on the Apportionment Bill.

ALBANY, June 3.—To-morrow Senator William J. Tully, chairman of the famous apportionment committee that Senator John Raines appointed to bid further defiance to Gov. Hughes immediately following the refusal of the Senate to remove State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey; will submit the apportionment plan that he and Gov. Hughes considered to-day. Senator Tully and Gov. Hughes are in perfect accord on the bill. While it has not been made public, sufficient is known to cause a feeling of uneasiness among the Republican Senators. Every one is affected, and the only one who isn't disturbed is Senator John Raines. Try as they would it was impossible to fashion a district that he could not control. His hold on Wayne and Ontario counties and those adjacent is such that he could control the convention in any Senate district that could be framed even by his opponents.

But probably the most crushing blow that has been administered to the old guard and the Higgins kitchen cabinet of last year is the district that has been created for Edgar T. Brackett. Last year he was so undesirable to the kitchen cabinet that it was decided to make his district Saratoga and Schoenectady counties, knowing full well that he could not get a renomination. The Tully bill gives Brackett a district where his influence is practically unchallenged, for Saratoga and Washington counties are made one district.

This is probably the most important change that has been made and shows that the men who were supposed to be down and out as the result of the apportionment of last year will come back stronger than ever. In view of the fact that an election of Senators is likely to be held the coming fall, it will not be relished by the old guard if they have Brackett once more with them. As he would come back as a champion of Gov. Hughes and his fearlessness in espousing a cause is well known, the next session of the Senate would be of more than usual interest.

Gov. Hughes has taken cognizance of Senator Brackett's part in the insurance reforms that were made possible by the Senator's fight in the session of 1905. But the next Senate will contain many new faces, for the entire State is redistricted. In order to create a district for Brackett it was made necessary to change other districts so that Schoenectady and Montgomery counties may be made into one district. Senator Tully refuses to discuss the apportionment plan, but he admits that there has been a thorough redistricting of State.

Still another important change and one that will excite comment is that in the Wadsworth-Stevens district. In order to get State Superintendent of Public Works Stevens and former Representative Wadsworth in different districts, Livingston county is attached to Steuben county, which gives Senator Tully control of that district. Supt. Stevens's district is restored to its old counties—Wyoming, Genesee and Allegany.

As the apportionment bill now stands there are fifteen changes made and the new districts are: Rockland-Richmond, Ontario-Sullivan, Broome-Chenango-Madison, Washington-Saratoga, Schoenectady-Montgomery, Jefferson-Oswego, Clinton-Esser-Warren, Livingston-Steben, Wayne-Cayuga-Cortland-Seneca, Delaware-Schoharie-Otsego, Chemung-Schuykill-Tompkins-Tioga and Fulton-Hamilton-Herkimer-Lewis.

Senator Raines is not at all willing to discuss apportionment when the subject is broached to him. He says he has not seen the bill, although it is known that Senator Tully and Gov. Hughes went over the bill to-day, and after making a few changes in it the bill was considered ready.

However, Senator Tully will submit the bill to Senator Raines and Speaker Wadsworth. After that he will show his plan to the apportionment committee. While the majority of members of the committee may not feel inclined to accept the bill, they realize that objection will be fruitless. The desire of everybody to get away from Albany as soon as possible is expected to act as a sort of stimulant to the acceptance of the bill, for all realize that if changes are attempted it will only prolong the session.

Senator Raines says that a caucus will have to be held, and it is anticipated that this caucus will be an animated affair. But the friends of Gov. Hughes are in the majority and can make the bill a party measure.

Senator Tully has adopted the plan of President Herbert Parsons for the New York city districts. Brooklyn is to be changed, as are Erie, Monroe, Albany, Oneida, Onondaga and Rensselaer counties, but wherever there is more than one county in a district changes have been made so that the present Senators know that they will have a hard time in returning to the Senate.

CAR HITS SUPT. MASON

Head of the Assay Office May Have to Take a Little Vacation.

Andrew Mason, superintendent of the United States Assay Office, who is 77 years old, was knocked down by a southbound Eighth avenue car at Cedar and Church streets late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Mason was on his way to the Jersey Central ferry and didn't see the car until it was almost on top of him. The blow knocked him off the track. Ten or twelve men ran to him, but he managed to pick himself up without assistance. Somebody, however, had turned in an ambulance call, and Dr. Burrows of Hudson street hospital found Mr. Mason suffering from contusions of the left leg and badly bruised hands. The doctor patched him up and Mr. Mason insisted on going home to Orange. He arrived there at about 8 o'clock and then his family physician was summoned.

It is likely that Mr. Mason will have to take two or three days vacation. It has been his boast that he hasn't taken a regular vacation in thirty years. The last time he was away from the office for any time was seven years ago, when he was down with pneumonia. He has been in the Gove hospital through which trains will be run to Brooklyn.

BRITISH SEALER CAPTURED

Washington Hears That the Cutter Thetis Has Caught a Poacher

WASHINGTON, June 3.—It was reported in official circles to-night that a British sealing vessel had been captured by the United States revenue cutter Thetis in the Bering Sea while poaching. Capt. Ross, chief of the revenue cutter service, was seen at midnight, but declined to discuss the story.

The last instance of poaching reported to the Government was when the Indian police shot and killed the Japanese poachers on St. Paul Island who were caught in the act.

RECOUNT HEARING TO-DAY

Mayor Has Not Decided When He Will Send the Bill Back to Albany.

Mayor McClellan will hold his public hearing on the recount bill this afternoon. A large number of persons have asked to be heard in favor of the bill and none against it, although District Attorney Jerome will send a letter against the bill as unwise legislation. The Mayor will give only one hour to either side.

The legislators in Albany are hoping that the Mayor will return the bill to them for later than Thursday in order that they can pass it over his expected veto and adjourn on Friday. When Mr. McClellan was asked yesterday if he would send the bill back to Albany on Thursday he replied that he had not made up his mind whether he would act hurriedly upon it or not. Senator McCarran, who called on the Mayor yesterday, said that there was a possibility that the Mayor might keep the bill until after Thursday.

SHERIFF IN A RICH CHURCH

But Only Holding On to the Rev. Mr. Tupper's Library.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment against the Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, who was pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church at Thirty-first street and Madison avenue. The attachment is for \$2,000 in favor of George J. Helmer, an osteopath, of 136 Madison avenue, for money lent to Dr. Tupper on December 1, 1905 in this city, which was to be repaid with interest four months after June 19, 1906, but which had not been repaid. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence, as it was asserted that Tupper is a resident of Philadelphia.

The Sheriff levied upon his library in the pastor's study at 30 East Thirty-first street, which is a part of the church building. A deputy sheriff spent the better part of the day on guard in the place, but after a conference with Helmer late yesterday afternoon he withdrew. The library is very large and is said to contain 7,000 volumes.

RAISULI FOR VARIETY STAGE

Moroccan Bandit Said to Favor Scheme—Terms of Pardon Offered.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, June 4.—A despatch to the Petit Parisien from Tangier says that the Board of Foreign Affairs has offered a pardon to Raisuli, the noted bandit, on condition that he leave Morocco and live far from Tangier. A pension to be paid him by the Government.

A friend of Raisuli proposes that he make a tour of the British and American music halls. It is believed that Raisuli favors such a scheme.

MILLIONS IN STATE TREASURY

Treasurer Hauser's Report for May Shows a Balance of \$20,648,997.

ALBANY, June 3.—State Treasurer Hauser's report for May shows a balance of State funds of \$20,648,997, which is the largest amount ever deposited to the credit of the State. The State's receipts from indirect sources of taxation during the month were large, the excise moneys aggregating \$8,707,000, which is half a million more than last year's receipts; the stock transfer tax returning \$88,000 and corporations paying aggregate taxes of \$657,000. This last item was twice as much as for the corresponding month of last year.

After July 1 Comptroller Glynn and Treasurer Hauser have decided that the State funds shall net a larger interest return than heretofore, and banks holding State deposits will be required to increase the rate of interest to be paid on such deposits from 2 to 3 per cent.

SIX MILES OF ICEBERGS.

U. S. Cruisers Sighted Field on Voyage to Europe.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. GIBRALTAR, June 3.—The United States cruiser Albatross, which sailed from the United States on May 19 for the Asiatic station, arrived here to-day. They report sighting on May 22 ten icebergs in approximate latitude 41 deg. 10 min. north, longitude 52 deg. 30 min. west.

The bergs were stretched out in east-northeasterly and west-southwesterly directions and covered a distance of about six miles.

JACK LONDON WANTS NEW CREW

Cables for a Man to Succeed the Only Able Seaman on the Snark—Gets a Scrapper.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Jack London, who started recently on a seven years cruise in his home made yacht, the Snark, has cabled here for an able seaman to take the place of Herbert E. Stolz, a young Stanford College athlete who volunteered to act as chief assistant to London.

Engineer Fenelon, who started in life as the strong man of a circus and afterward was a student for the Catholic priesthood, has started for Honolulu to take Stolz's place. If London falls out with Fenelon he is liable to get a licking, for Fenelon is a hard scrapper.

It seems that Stolz didn't take kindly to the erratic temper of London and after several quarrels left the boat at Honolulu.

Archaeologist, Wearing Bright Green Corduroy Suit, Calls on the President.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Charles F. Lummis of California, a writer on ethnological and archaeological subjects, called on President Roosevelt to-day. Mr. Lummis's researches have not been extended largely in the field of wild animals, and he did not discuss with the President the so-called "nature fakers" who were recently denounced by Mr. Roosevelt. When he called on the President Mr. Lummis wore a bright green corduroy suit. The corners of his corduro